## ATTACHMENT R SUPPORT 37 C.F.R. §§41.202 (a)(5) and (a)(6)

This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent no. 6,341,235 (herein, the '235 Patent) filed October 18, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent no. 6,136,019 (herein, the '019 Patent) filed January 16, 1998, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent U.S. Patent no. 5,871,506 filed August 19, 1996 (herein, the '506 Patent). The applications giving rise to the patents in the priority chain of the present application have been incorporated by reference into the application, in their entirety, for all purposes. Additionally, the priority claim of the '235 Patent claims priority from the '019 Patent. The priority claim of the '019 Patent claims priority from the '506 Patent.

CLAIM 12	SUPPORT
Apparatus comprising circuitry	Application: Pacemaker electronics needed to practice the method of the present invention are well known to those skilled in the art. Current pacemaker electronics are capable of being programmed to deliver a variety of pulses, including those disclosed herein. (Application, ¶0025.)  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 28-32.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 25-19.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 22-26.
for creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of a muscle,	Application: the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.) Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow.
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines

Attachment R Page R-1

45-47. Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45. Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16. Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45.

comprising circuitry for controlling the start time and/or the duration of the electric potential generated between said at least two points which is synchronized to heart activity,

### Application:

....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration....

....the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36 and lines 43-45.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33 and lines 40-42.

First part of text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4. '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." Col. 4, lines 11-12.

said non-excitatory electric potential being a first phase of a bi-phasic pacing pulse.

#### Application:

The anodal stimulation component of biphasic electrical stimulation augments cardiac contractility by hyperpolarizing the tissue prior to excitation...." (Application, ¶0052.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 8, lines 18-21.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 9, lines 48-51.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col., lines 62-65.

CLAIM 13	<u>SUPPORT</u>
Implantable apparatus comprising circuitry	Application: Pacemaker electronics needed to practice the method of the present invention are well known to those skilled in the art. Current pacemaker electronics are capable of being programmed to deliver a variety of pulses, including those disclosed herein. (Application, ¶0025.)  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 25-19.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 22-26.
for causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of a muscle and circuitry for controlling the start time and/or duration of the electric current,	Application: the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.) Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶0005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow.
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47. Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45. Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16. Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45.
wherein said non-excitatory electric current is a first phase of a bi-phasic pacing pulse.	Application: The anodal stimulation component of biphasic electrical stimulation augments cardiac contractility by hyperpolarizing the tissue prior to excitation" (Application, ¶0052.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 8, lines 18-21.
Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 9, lines 48-51.
Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 7, lines 62-65.

CLAIM 14	<u>SUPPORT</u>
Apparatus	Application: Pacemaker electronics needed to practice the method of the present invention are well known to those skilled in the art. Current pacemaker electronics are capable of being programmed to deliver a variety of pulses, including those disclosed herein. (Application, ¶0025.)  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines
	28-32.  Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines
	25-19.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 22-26.
for varying conduction velocity of a muscle,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
comprising circuitry for creating a non- excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle,	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.

and comprising circuitry for controlling the start time and/or duration of the electric current flowing between said at least two points which is synchronized to heart activity,

Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45.

Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.

## Application:

....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration....

....the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36 and lines 43-45.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33 and lines 40-42.

First part of text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4. '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." Col. 4, lines 11-12.

said non-excitatory electric potential being a first phase of a bi-phasic pacing pulse.

#### Application:

The anodal stimulation component of biphasic electrical stimulation augments cardiac contractility by hyperpolarizing the tissue prior to excitation...." (Application, ¶0052.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 8, lines 18-21.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 9, lines 48-51.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 7, lines 62-65.

CLAIM 15	SUPPORT
Apparatus	Application: Pacemaker electronics needed to practice the method of the present invention are well known to those skilled in the art. Current pacemaker electronics are capable of being programmed to deliver a variety of pulses, including those disclosed herein. (Application, ¶0025.)
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 28-32.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 25-19.
+	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 22-26.
for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising:	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
means for creating an electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle; means for causing a non-excitatory DC electric current to flow between said at least two points, if desired; and	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow.  In the '235 Patent current is described, for
reast two points, it desired, and	example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60.
	In the '019 Patent, current is described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56.

means for controlling the start time, duration and magnitude of the nonexcitatory electric potential and/or of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points. In the '506 Patent current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45.

## Application:

... the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration, ....(Application, ¶0025.) ....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration....(Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47 and at Col. 4, lines 34-36.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45 and at Col. 4, lines 31-33.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16 and at Col. 4, lines 2-4.

CLAIM 17	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method for varying conduction velocity of a muscle,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
comprising creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.
controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric potential created between said at least two points.	Application:each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and durationthe first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36 and lines 43-45.
Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33 and lines 40-42.
First part of text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4. '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." Col. 4, lines 11-12.

CLAIM 18	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method for varying conduction velocity of a muscle,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
comprising causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45.

as a first phase of a bi-phasic stimulation pulse, and

Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.

The anodal stimulation component of biphasic electrical stimulation augments cardiac contractility by hyperpolarizing the tissue prior to excitation..." (Application, ¶0052.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 8, lines 18-21.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 9, lines 48-51.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col., lines 62-65.

controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points.

#### Application:

....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration....

....the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36 and lines 43-45.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33 and lines 40-42.

First part of text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4. '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." Col. 4, lines 11-12.

# **REQUEST FOR INTERFERENCE Appln. No. 10/053,750**

CLAIM 19	SUPPORT
A method according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the muscle is a cardiac muscle.	Application: In this fashion, pulse conduction through the cardiac muscle is improved(Application, Abstract.)
	Text disclosed in the Abstract of the '235 Patent, except that the word "improved" is printed as "unproved."
	Text disclosed in the Abstract of the '019 Patent, except that the word "improved" is printed as "unproved."
	Text disclosed in the Abstract of the '506 Patent.

CLAIM 20	SUPPORT
A method according to claim 18, wherein the non-excitatory electric current is a DC current.	Application: Sometimes a patient suffering from a conduction disorder can be helped by an artificial pacemaker. Such a device contains a small battery powered electrical stimulator. (Application, ¶0007.) "Current flow" from a "small battery powered electrical stimulator" is inherently direct current ("DC").  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 2, lines 1-3.  Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 1, lines 64-66.  Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 1, lines 53-55.

CLAIM 22	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method according to claim 18, wherein the flow of the non-excitatory DC electric current is synchronized to heart activity.	Application:the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 43-45.  Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 40-42.  '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." ('506 Patent, Col. 4, lines 11-12.)

CLAIM 24	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method for performing heart treatment, comprising	Application: Sometimes a patient suffering from a conduction disorder can be helped by an artificial pacemaker. (Application, ¶0007.)
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 2, lines 1-2.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 1, lines 64-65.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 1, lines 53-54.
varying conduction velocity of a treated area of the cardiac muscle,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
by creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col.

4, lines 42-45.

Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.

controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric potential created between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the treated heart area and thereafter performing treatment thereon.

Application:

....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration....

....the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36 and lines 43-45.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33 and lines 40-42.

First part of text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4. '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." Col. 4, lines 11-12.

CLAIM 25	SUPPORT
A method for performing heart treatment, comprising	Application: Sometimes a patient suffering from a conduction disorder can be helped by an artificial pacemaker. (Application, ¶0007.)
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 2, lines 1-2.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 1, lines 64-65.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 1, lines 53-54.
varying conduction velocity of a treated area of the cardiac muscle,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
by causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col.

controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the treated heart area and thereafter performing treatment thereon.

4, lines 42-45.

Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.

Application:

....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration... (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4.

CLAIM 34	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method for performing cardiac treatment, comprising	Application: Sometimes a patient suffering from a conduction disorder can be helped by an artificial pacemaker. (Application, ¶0007.)
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 2, lines 1-2.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 1, lines 64-65.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 1, lines 53-54.
varying conduction velocity of the area of the cardiac muscle to be treated,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
by creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col.

controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric potential created between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the heart area to be treated, and thereafter performing the treatment thereon.

4, lines 42-45.

Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.

## Application:

....each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration... (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36.

Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33.

Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4.

CLAIM 35	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method for performing cardiac treatment, comprising	Application: Sometimes a patient suffering from a conduction disorder can be helped by an artificial pacemaker. (Application, ¶0007.)
	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 2, lines 1-2.
	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 1, lines 64-65.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 1, lines 53-54.
varying conduction velocity of the area of the cardiac muscle to be treated,	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
by causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col.

	4, lines 42-45.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.
controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points, thereby to obtain	Application:each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and duration (Application,  ¶0025.)
the desired variation in conduction velocity at the heart area to be treated, and thereafter performing the treatment	Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36.
thereon.	Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33.
	Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4.

CLAIM 36	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method according to any one of claims 25 or 35, wherein the non-excitatory electric current is a DC current.	Application: Sometimes a patient suffering from a conduction disorder can be helped by an artificial pacemaker. Such a device contains a small battery powered electrical stimulator. (Application, ¶0007.) "Current flow" from a "small battery powered electrical stimulator" is inherently direct current ("DC").  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 2, lines 1-3.  Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 1, lines 64-66.  Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 1, lines 53-55.

CLAIM 38	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method according to any one of claims 25 or 35, wherein the flow of the non-excitatory DC electric current is synchronized to heart activity.	Application:the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 43-45.  Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 40-42.  '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." ('506 Patent, Col. 4, lines 11-12.)

CLAIM 47	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising:	Application: See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6;
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '235 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '019 Patent.
	See variation of conduction velocity illustrated in Figure 6 of the '506 Patent.
providing means for creating an electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle; providing means for causing a non-excitatory DC electric current to flow between said at least two point;	Application: Electrical "current," disclosed in ¶¶ 005 and 0008 inherently requires an electric potential between two locations in order to flow the first phase of stimulation is an anodal pulse at maximum subthreshold amplitude for a long duration,(Application, ¶0025.)
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 48-60. Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 45-47.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 44-56. Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 42-45.
	Current described, for example, at Col. 1, lines 33-45. Text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 14-16.
providing means for switching the current polarity between said at least two points; and providing means for controlling the start time, duration and magnitude of the electric current flowing between said at least two points.	Application:each stimulation phase having a polarity, amplitude, shape and durationthe first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)

Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 34-36 and lines 43-45.
Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 31-33 and lines 40-42.
First part of text disclosed in the '506 Patent at Col. 4, lines 2-4. '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." Col. 4, lines 11-12.

CLAIM 50	<u>SUPPORT</u>
A method according to claim 47 or 48, wherein the means for causing a non-excitatory DC electric current to flow, are synchronized to heart activity.	Application:the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds after completion of a cardiac beating/pumping cycle. (Application, ¶0025.)  Text disclosed in the '235 Patent at Col. 4, lines 43-45.  Text disclosed in the '019 Patent at Col. 4, lines 40-42.  '506 Patent discloses, the first phase is administered over 200 milliseconds post heart beat." ('506 Patent, Col. 4, lines 11-12.)